

URGE AMERICA DISPEL FEARS BY FIRMNESS

Europe's Doubts Seen as Menace to Arms Conference—United States Stand if Parley Fails.

PEOPLES DESIRE SLASH

By MARK SULLIVAN
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A patient and tolerant inquiry into the difficulties which have lately seemed to be projected from foreign quarters into the way of the coming armaments conference reveals some reassuring qualifications.

The peoples of the various countries as distinct from the governments, are as a rule just as earnest about the reduction of armament and taxation of the people of the United States. But the governments of those countries do not in all cases march wholly in step with the attitude of their peoples. Some of the reasons for this are easily understandable, but some other of the motives are less easy to be tolerant about.

It is true that in practically all the countries except China, there is an element which, for one reason or another, does not believe in any agreement to reduce arms, and cannot be expected to provide the psychological element of an earnest wish for success which is more or less essential to a happy outcome of the conference.

Our Spirit Outlined
In some of the governments this element is a dominating factor. In others this spirit of armament for armament's sake, or for the sake of selfish advantage to be gained from armament, can only be met by us with a spirit which is willing, in the event of the failure by the conference to say in the terms of a navy order, "all right, three bells and a jingle. Full steam ahead and see who goes broke first."

Some foreign statesmen seem to have acquired the very regrettable view that America is so strongly in favor of reduction that she will reduce anyhow, and that, therefore, the other nations can have the benefits of reduction by us without their entering into any agreement to reduce also. The American people must make it clear that this view is wrong.

Lack of Understanding
But it is also true that some of the hesitation which marks the attitude of other governments flows not from any disagreeable motive, but from a fear of our inexperience, our lack of understanding, and our child-like inconsistency in foreign affairs.

There is a sentence from Premier Hughes of Australia, uttered on his return from the imperial conference at London, which expresses this. He said: "Europe hopes the conference will be successful, but it is yet too early to predict what will happen. America is very much a novice in international diplomacy, and there may be many surprises awaiting the American statesmen when the conference meets."

The foreign governments believe, and have good reason to believe, that the American people do not understand the far-reaching aspects of the far Eastern problems, which we have blithely invited them to discuss. They are chilled with fear lest we may be opening a Pandora's box of trouble.

Fear Our Attitude
They think that we can persuade our conferees and statesmen to understand these complexities, but they are fearful that the American people can not be educated to understand them—and recent and painful experience has led them to realize that the American people, as expressed through the senate, has equal control with our state department over foreign affairs.

These foreign governments can make out a very good case for the fears with which they regard the coming conference. They have seen America proclaim for generations that we believe in the open door in China, but they have seen the president of the United States agree to the transfer of Shantung to Japan and, a few months thereafter, they have seen the American veto that transfer.

See Upsetting
They have seen an American president using the power of his country to force upon the league of nations of his own devising and of a sort which they did not wholly approve; and very soon thereafter they have seen the American senate repudiate the American president, upsetting the biggest and most perishable apple cart in history.

If these governments, having this recent experience in mind, approach the coming conference with a large degree of real fear of what America may blunder into, it should be far from us to blame them, and it can be said with reasonable certainty that it is just fear that has led to some of the things that have been done. America will have to come to the conference with firmness.

But it will also have to come with patience, with tolerance for other points of view, with a willingness to learn, and, above all, with a realization of the necessity of standing by whatever we agree to.—(Copyright, 1921, by the New York Evening Post, Inc.)

Colored Major Dies

When Fall Fires Pistol

By Associated Press
MCPHERSON, Kas., Sept. 30.—Fred E. Ellis, colored, of the fourth Kansas infantry, and a major during the war, died today when he fell over a rug in his home, while hunting for a burglar, and his 45 caliber automatic pistol was discharged, the bullet penetrating his heart. Colonel Ellis has been in the national guard since 1898.

MINISTRY OF FRANCE ORDERS PROSECUTION OF DUELERS, SECONDS

(By Associated Press)
PARIS, Sept. 30.—The ministry of justice has sent a circular to the public prosecutor in all the departments of France, ordering them to take action against all the principals and accomplices in duels which result in deaths or wounds. The ministry demands that severe penalties be inflicted.

The circular says that no acts of violence against persons can be tolerated when premeditated minutes regulated, and surrounded by noisy publicity, which it declares should be most severely repressed.

The message points out that the war cost too much blood and left too many maimed to allow the number to be increased on the pretext of settling private quarrels.

It recalls that the highest court always has ruled that the articles of the code referring to homicide and assaults are applicable to duels, and that the seconds in such meetings are equally as liable as the principals to prosecution as accomplices.

This circular follows closely upon the publicity given recently by newspapers of reports of a personal encounter between Count Deporet and Camille LaFarge, in which the former was said to have received a sword wound.

DE VALERA ACCEPTS CALL TO CONFERENCE ON IRISH QUESTIONS

(By Associated Press)
LONDON, Sept. 30.—An Exchange telegraph statement this evening says that Eamon de Valera has accepted the invitation of Premier Lloyd George to a conference on the Irish settlement.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—Sinn Fein Ireland's answer to the British government's invitation to a conference to be held in London on Oct. 11, was expected to be ready for the Dail Eireann cabinet, when it assembled here today. Eamon de Valera, leader of the Irish republicans, conferred with colleagues yesterday after receiving prime minister Lloyd George's note and it was generally believed that the Irish reply was virtually decided upon during the afternoon.

Leaders Express Pleasure
Satisfaction with the tone of the prime minister's communication expressed by Sinn Fein leaders yesterday following its receipt, gave the public reason to believe that the cabinet would accept the invitation to the London conference. Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that the British government would receive the Irish delegates as "spokesmen of the people they represented," but this note seemed to place no other conditions on the holdings of the conference.

FOREIGNERS PREPARE FOR AMERICANIZATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOL

Complete plans are being arranged for the opening of the "foreigners' night school" which will be held in the Whitewater school, North Thirteenth and G streets. The school will open for the foreigners of Richmond at the same time that the regular night school opens at the high school building. There will be two distinct classes, that of composing the Italian and another class for the Hungarians.

The school will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights for the purpose of preparing the foreigners in Richmond to become full-fledged American citizens. Since the amendment in the Indiana law prohibits any foreigner from voting unless he is a full-fledged American citizen, it is the purpose of the school to prepare the foreigners for an examination which will take place immediately after the completion of the course in the night school.

Principal Teaches Beginners
Mr. Morgan, principal of Whitewater school, is the teacher of the beginners' class and Nora A. Murphy will have charge of the advanced classes.

After the foreigners have completed these courses in Americanization which consists of learning to read, write, spell and talk, they will be given the opportunity to take an examination under the direction of the federal inspector who will make his call at the end of the night school course. If the student passes the examination, he will be given a certificate which indicates he has completed the Americanization course.

All foreigners wishing to enroll in these classes will be able to do so by getting in touch with Principal James W. Morgan, either at the Whitewater school or by phone, number 6027.

K. OF P. LODGE SENDS CONCLAVE DELEGATES

Seven delegates will represent the Richmond K. of P. lodge at the state convention to be held in Indianapolis Oct. 4 and 5. The seven delegates to represent the Richmond lodge are as follows: E. Bolander, J. Edwards, A. Ford, F. Spaulding, J. Baker, W. Baker, and T. P. Keplinger. It is thought that several other members also will attend the convention.

About 500 lodges will have representatives at this convention. Officers for the year will be elected and will be installed Wednesday afternoon.

G. A. R. MEETING SATURDAY.
Col Meredith Post No. 55, G. A. R., will meet in the post rooms at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. Reports on the Indianapolis convention will be heard.

Seven Little Russians Learn American Ways



The seven little McCullys on their way to school.

Last June these seven children had seven different surnames—all Russian. Now these seven little children are all named McCully. It's a good American name, their foster father being Admiral N. S. McCully of the U. S. navy, and the children are rapidly learning the American language and ways. Their parents were all killed in the World war or in the Bolshevik revolution.

OPPOSITION BY WILLIS TO APPOINTMENTS IN OHIO IS ENDED BY RECENT AGREEMENT

PALLADIUM NEWS BUREAU
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The agreement reached between President Harding and Senator Willis of Ohio, a few days ago, in regard to the distribution of Ohio patronage, will result in Willis withdrawing his opposition to the confirmation of nominations for appointment to several important federal positions in Ohio, which nominations have been held up in the senate for some time.

Practically all of the important Ohio patronage has been distributed on the recommendation of Walter F. Brown, of Toledo. To compensate Senator Willis for withdrawing his opposition to the appointment of Brown's nominee, it is understood the president has assured the senator that his own candidates for the same positions will be satisfactorily "taken care of" elsewhere in the government service.

Walter F. Brown is recognized in Washington as being particularly close to the president. Brown is one of the foremost attorneys in the Buckeye state. In 1912 he was a prominent Bull Moose leader, but at the Republican convention last year he was floor leader for Mr. Harding. Soon after Harding assumed the presidency he brought Brown to Washington and

SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN DELAYING RUSS RELIEF STATES COMMISSIONER

(By Associated Press)
GENEVA, Sept. 30.—Charges that a systematic campaign was being waged to put obstructions in the way of international relief for Russia, by interests which had political objects in view, were made in the assembly of the league today by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, high commissioner of the international committee for Russian relief.

Dr. Nansen's charge was made in a speech which he delivered after the assembly had decided on a report presented by Delegates Motta, of Switzerland, that the league could not undertake an appeal to the nations of the world for funds to feed Russia.

Dr. Nansen, aroused by this action, made a lengthy appeal to the assembly on behalf of Russian relief. He claimed there had been misrepresentation in some sections of the press regarding his plans for relief.

Alleges Misrepresentation
The whole situation was being systematically misrepresented, he declared, and it was perfectly evident that this campaign came from some central source, from someone who had a political interest in obstructing Russian relief.

Dr. Nansen said he thought this campaign was due to fear in some quarters that relief for Russia would strengthen the Soviet government. He did not think that such would be the case, but even if it should be, he asked, "Is that any reason for allowing 20,000,000 persons to starve, is it?"

Burning Pigeons Drop Into Mississippi River

(By Associated Press)
ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 30.—When an employee of a wholesale produce firm here dived through a second story window to escape flames, which were consuming the building last night, hundreds of pigeons followed him. As they emerged from the broken window the black background of night made noticeable spots of flames on wings and tails of many of the birds. Their course was over the Mississippi river.

Fanned by the motion of flying, the flames spread until the birds were enveloped and many of them, like falling rockets, dropped into the stream.

SHOW WAYS OF PROVIDING MORE WORK

Recommendations Include Part Time, Making of Stock, Repairs, Road Building, Federal Construction.

COMMUNITY PROBLEM

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Tentative recommendations for providing work for the nation's jobless workers, estimated at 4,000,000, were completed today for submission to the national conference on unemployment.

The recommendations, drawn up by the conference steering committee on the basis of reports from various other conference committees, were characterized as an emergency program and said to be based on the principle that unemployment in the main is a problem for solution by the individual communities, the federal and state governments aiding in such ways as possible.

Establishment of representative emergency committees in the communities, to co-ordinate the work of finding jobs for the involuntary idle and for registration of the unemployed, was understood to be recommended as the initial step in the relief program.

Other Recommendations
Other recommendations were understood to include:

Establishment of part-time work by manufacturers, thus increasing the number of workers used by each plant. Operation of factories and mills in the making of stock where possible. Doing of repair and alteration work by office building, hotel and home-owners during the coming winter instead of in the spring as usual.

Expansion of street, sewage, repair and building work by municipalities to the maximum volume.

Co-operation by officials with local leaders in the unemployment relief movement through the hastening of road, state building and similar construction.

Construction immediately by the federal government of buildings and other work for which appropriations are available.

Action by congress at the present session on road construction legislation.

Urges Farmers Aided.
The full conference will receive the steering committee's recommendations at a session to be held late in the day.

Declarations that the farmers of the nation, if permitted and aided, could help in relieving unemployment is made in a statement to the conference committee on statistics by W. L. Burdick, of North Carolina, representing the American Farm Bureau federation who is a member of the conference.

The statement pointed out that if the buying power of the nation's farmers were increased, manufacturing and all other lines of trade would be benefited, and as a means of increasing the farmers' buying power, recommendations were made as follows: Reduction of freight rates; development of deep water ways connecting the Great Lakes with the ocean; elimination of meddlers between the farmer and the consumer; financing of crop movements and permission for farmers to sell in a protected market if compelled to buy in a protected market.

SOCIAL SERVICE RENTS EIGHTH STREET HOUSE; IN NEW HOME OCT. 15

A change in the location of the social service bureau, to take effect Oct. 15, was announced by Miss S. Ethel Clark, secretary, Friday morning. The bureau has rented the house at present occupied by Dr. J. C. Blossom, a structure located on North Eighth street.

The change has been contemplated for some time, Miss Clark stated Friday. At the last meeting of the board of directors, a special committee was appointed to take up the matter, and it was in accordance with the favorable report of this committee, returned Thursday evening that the announcement of the change was made Friday.

The building in which the bureau will make its new home is owned by St. Paul's Episcopal church. It is a 10-room structure, and will be amply sufficient to provide for the needs of the bureau in every particular.

Quarters Too Small.
The present quarters of the bureau in the court house are too small to care for all the activities of the organization, according to Miss Clark. Under the new arrangements, headquarters will be provided for the visiting nurses, Red Cross work, committee rooms and the like. A baby clinic is one of the activities contemplated.

Members of the committee which have charge of locating the new quarters for the bureau were: Howard A. Dill, A. J. Harwood, Samuel Fred, Mrs. Paul Ross, and Mrs. J. F. Hornaday.

LIGHTNING DESTROYS DAYTON BABY BLIMP

(By Associated Press)
DAYTON, O., Sept. 30.—A bolt of lightning in an electrical storm early this morning struck and demolished a baby blimp dirigible balloon stationed at Wilbur Wright aviation field. The hangar was burned to the ground and Thomas Mumma, night watchman, was seriously injured by shock. He is in the field hospital. The balloon was 55 feet long, and is said to have been the smallest in the air service. The loss is \$19,800.

ANTI-MEDICAL BEER ADVOCATES WITHDRAW TREATY VOTE BLOCK

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Advocates of anti-medical beer legislation today temporarily blocked the program of senate leaders for a final vote Oct. 14 on ratification of the German, Austrian and Hungarian peace treaties, but later withdrew objections and leaders on both sides said the voting date probably would be fixed later in the day.

The agreement was put forward yesterday by Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, after Democratic senators in caucus had declared against night sessions for considering the treaties and it was said to have the approval of all factions. Leaders were hopeful that a formal order of the senate would be obtained today, making possible definite action in a fortnight.

Because of the new turn taken in the treaty debate, Republican leaders dropped their plan of holding a session last night, but Senator Lodge intimated that should the agreement be blocked, he would return to the night sessions in an effort to expedite ratification.

Under the proposal for a voting date senators would be permitted to have the tax revision bill laid aside to debate the treaties. It is expected, however, that the tax measure actually will be before the senate most of next week, while the treaties probably will be taken up extensively the following week.

MOTION TO REQUIRE MINE SALARY REFUND APPEARS CERTAINTY

(By Associated Press)
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Defeat by the United Mine Workers' convention of a motion to require international officers of the union to repay alleged excess increases of salaries seemed a certainty today when two-thirds of the vote had been cast before the noon adjournment, interrupted the voting.

At that time the vote against the motion was 1,804 to 1,259, or 450 short of a majority. The Illinois, Indiana, and Washington delegations were the only ones to give a majority of their votes in support of the motion.

The motion, calling for restitution, came before the convention after it had voted its disapproval of the increases, which were said to have been twice as large as authorized, but this was denied by defenders of the officers who said the salary advances were in the same proportion as wage increases that had been granted the miners.

PRESIDENT ACCEPTS GIFT FOR MONUMENT

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—President Harding has accepted and added to the Muir woods monument in California 128 acres of land, the gift of former Representative and Mrs. William Kent of that state and from the Muir Woods and Mount Tamalpais railroad. "This is probably the first instance on record," said a statement issued today, "of a railroad donating lands to the United States as a gift."

The Muir woods, a notable grove of redwood trees, became the property of the United States in 1908, when President Roosevelt accepted 295 acres from Mr. and Mrs. Kent and proclaimed the area a national monument. It is located on the south slope of Mount Tamalpais about seven miles across the bay from San Francisco.

President Calls For Two Minute Prayer Nov. 11

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The American people were called upon by President Harding in a proclamation issued today to offer a silent two-minute prayer at noon on Armistice day, Nov. 11, when the body of an unknown American soldier, killed in France, will be laid to rest in Arlington National cemetery.

Weather Forecast

Moore's Local Forecast
Fair and cold tonight; temperatures about 40 degrees. Saturday fair and rather cool.

The weather will be generally fair for the next 24 hours, due to a rising barometric pressure. It will be considerably cooler tonight than it was Friday morning, with possibilities of frost if the wind drops. Temperatures near 40 degrees early Saturday morning, followed by increasing cloudiness, due to a rain storm which is over British Columbia.

For Indiana, by the United States Weather Bureau—Fair tonight and Saturday; continued cool.

Temperatures Yesterday

Maximum.....32
Minimum.....64
Today.....52

Weather Conditions—A cool wave has overspread all the states except the Atlantic coast states from the Florida peninsula. Rainfall was quite heavy over considerable area, with wind reaching near-gale proportions. The coldest places in the United States are over the Rocky mountain states and western Canada, with temperatures 22 above at Yellowstone Park, Wyo., and 24 above at Calgary, Alberta, Canada. A severe "norther" swept Texas, with snow squalls in the Texan Panhandle. An intense heat wave has again overspread California, with temperature of 94 at San Francisco.

SMOOT ASKS 3 PER CENT SALES TAX

Manufacturers' Levy Proposed by Utah Senator Offered as Substitution for All War Assessments.

URGES REAL REVISION

(By Associated Press)
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—A manufacturers' sales tax of three percent was formally proposed to the senate today by Senator Smoot, Republican, Utah.

The senator explained that this would be in substitution for "all of the various war taxes, the excise taxes, luxury taxes, stamp taxes, capital stock taxes, transportation, telegraph and insurance taxes, the taxes on soft drinks, ice cream, cosmetics, admissions and dues, and all of the other '57 varieties' of abnoxious, discriminatory forms of taxation," which would be repealed on next Jan. 1, under a series of amendments to the revenue revision bill offered by the senator.

Repeal of the excess profits tax as of last Jan. 1 instead of on next Jan. 1 as planned by both the house and the senate finance committee also was proposed by Senator Smoot. Under his amendments the corporation income tax would remain at 10 percent but there would be no change in the present tobacco, liquor and inheritance taxes.

Text of Amendment.
The sales tax amendment reads:

"That, in addition to all other taxes there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid upon every commodity manufactured or produced, when sold, leased or licensed for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, a tax equivalent to three per cent of the price for which such commodity is sold, leased or licensed, such tax to be paid by the manufacturer or producer."

"It should be noted," said Senator Smoot, "that as the tax is imposed only when articles are sold for consumption or use without further process of manufacture, the tax will be non-cumulative in effect and will give the integrated business no advantage over the dis-integrated business."

"There will be but one tax. If a commodity is sold for consumption or use in a further process of manufacture no tax will be imposed. For example, crude oil sold for fuel would be taxable, but if sold to a refinery for the making of gasoline or like commodities, would not be taxable."

Provides Exemption
"In order to avoid administrative difficulties with small sales, the bill provides for an exemption of all sales of less than \$5,000 during one year. This will include about one per cent of the manufactured goods in the country, according to the census of manufacturers."

"It will practically exempt all the agricultural products since the average value of products of farms for this year has been estimated by the department of agriculture at between \$1,000 and \$2,000, but as most agricultural products would find their way into manufactured products, they would be exempt anyway under the definition of the tax."

"Provision is made for a like tax upon similar imported commodities so that there can be no discrimination against American products."

Yield Approved
"The yield of this tax has been carefully estimated and approved by one of the foremost economists in the country, Professor Charles J. Bullock, of Harvard, to produce during the calendar year 1922, \$759,756,000. Conservatism has been exercised throughout this estimate. The yield will undoubtedly be close to \$1,000,000,000 but the figure given is more than ample to provide the revenue which will be lost by the repeals which I propose."

"I want to see a real revision of our tax laws and not the perpetuation in times of peace of revenue laws which were devised under the emergency of war."

"I want to see a return of prosperity for the American people and believe we can bring it through the enactment of a proper tax system."

"I believe that these amendments will accomplish the desired results."

FORMER LOCAL MAN SUES FOR \$925,000

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 30.—Henry C. Starr, of Richmond, Ind., filed suit in federal court Thursday for William A. Bradford, formerly a resident of Richmond, but at present a resident of New York state, asking judgment of \$925,000 against ex-Director of Railroads James C. Davis and the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad company.

The suit is to recover the amount due for rent on cars and locomotives in Cook county, Ill., owned by William Bradford.

Bradford was one of the financiers who built the Cincinnati, Richmond and Muncie railroad, which later became a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad system. During the period of the road's construction from Cincinnati to Richmond and from Richmond to Chicago, Mr. Bradford made his home in Richmond.

U. S. ADMITS EDUCATOR'S WIFE
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Mrs. Maria Sanjurjo, wife of a Spanish professor at Cornell university, who has been detained at Ellis island because Spain's quota of immigrants had been exhausted, was ordered released for admission by the immigration bureau.